I'm human

Molecular compounds worksheet answer key

Naming binary molecular compounds worksheet answer key. Worksheet binary molecular compounds answer key. Naming and writing formulas for covalent (molecular) compounds worksheet answer key. 8.1 molecular compounds worksheet answer key. Chemistry unit 6 worksheet 4 molecular compounds answer key. Binary ionic and molecular compounds worksheet a side 1 answer key. Nomenclature worksheet part 2-binary molecular compounds answer key. Unit 6 worksheet 4 molecular compounds answer key. Binary ionic and molecular compounds worksheet answer key. Worksheet molecular compounds 6.10 answer key. Worksheet molecular compounds answer key quizlet. Nomenclature worksheet 3 covalent molecular compounds answer key. Molecular compounds worksheet answer key pdf.

When starting chemistry class this year, you probably already knew that the chemical formula for carbon dioxide was CO2. Today you will learn why it's named that way. Properly naming chemical compounds is crucial. The difference between names like carbon monoxide (CO) and carbon dioxide (CO2) can be life or death. In this activity, you'll learn the system for molecular compound names. Answer the questions on separate paper, following teacher directions. 1. The symbol of an element in a molecule indicates how many atoms of that element are present, whereas it is the subscript in the formula that shows the number of atoms. 2. [1] Nitrogen monoxide. 3. The compounds N2O4 – dinitrogen tetroxide and P4O10 – tetraphosphorus decoxide both have a subscript of “4” in their formulas. a) N2O4 - dinitrogen tetroxide b) P4O10 - tetraphosphorus decoxide 4. In the name for N2O4, the prefix "tetra-" is shortened to just "tetr-", whereas in the name for P4O10, the whole prefix "tetra-" is used. 5. The compounds ClF – chlorine monofluoride and Cl2O – dichlorine monoxide both have the prefix "mono-" in their names. a) ClF - chlorine monofluoride b) Cl2O - dichlorine monoxide 6. The spelling of the prefix meaning “four” differs between N2O4 (where it is shortened to "tetr-") and P4O10 (where it is fully spelled out). 7. The compounds tetraphosphorus decoxide and tribromine octoxide have prefixes that do not match exactly in the spelling shown in the prefix table. 8. A guideline for modifying a prefix name for a molecular compound is as follows: if a prefix ends with a vowel ("a or o") and an element begins with a vowel ("o"), the vowel from the prefix usually gets dropped; otherwise, it sounds better without repeating vowels and then the vowel in the prefix usually gets dropped. This guideline needs to be modified to include exceptions like nitrogen triiodide (NI3), where the final "a's" or "o's" are dropped if they precede an element starting with "o". the prefix is the same as the subscript for that element. then write the name of the second element. next, remove the ending from the name of the second element and replace it with the suffix -ide. if a prefix ends in either an "a" or ”o,” and the name of the element begins with an ”o,” drop the final vowel from the prefix. aluminum chloride is called aluminum chloride because it's an ionic compound, so no prefix is needed. on the other hand, boron trichloride is a molecular (covalent) compound, which means it uses a prefix system for its name. two differences between binary ionic compounds and those for binary molecular compounds are: * in names, ionic compounds have no prefixes but sometimes roman numerals are used for transition metals with variable charges. * when writing formulas, charges must be taken into account for molecular compounds but not always for ionic ones. two similarities between the two types of compounds are: * they contain only two elements (binary). * the -ide ending is used for the second element in both cases. compounds mentioned include: * seo3: selenium trioxide * cbr4: carbon tetrabromide * sf2: sulfur difluoride * n2f4: dinitrogen tetrafluoride * s4n4: tetrasulfur tetranitride molecular formulas for the following compounds are: * nitrogen trichloride: nc13 * silicon tetrabromide: sibr4 * carbon disulfide: cs2 * tetraphosphorous hexaoxide: p4o10 * arsenic pentafluoride: asf5